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DR. WALTER BAYLEY AND  
HIS WORKS, 1529-1592

19.

BY

D'ARCY POWER, F.S.A.

[ *From Volume 90 of the 'Medico-Chirurgical Transactions'* ]



London

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL  
SOCIETY OF LONDON,

AND SOLD BY H. K. LEWIS, 136, GOWER STREET, W.C.

1907

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# DR. WALTER BAYLEY AND HIS WORKS, 1529-1592

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Received December 29th, 1906—Read June 19th, 1907.

THE small book which I hold in my hand long aroused my curiosity. It is entitled 'A Briefe Treatise touching the Preservation of the Eyesight, consisting partly in Good Order of Diet and partly in Use of Medicines.' It bears no author's or printer's name on the title page, but there is a contemporary inscription at the beginning of the preface which runs, "To the righte worshypfull my very good frynde Mr. John Pophame Her Ma[jesty's] attornye-generall" (Fig. 1, p. 421), and the preface is signed at the end, "younr very lovinge frynde Walter Bayley" (Fig. 2, p. 421). The date is 1586. The book was bought in Dublin some years ago by Dr. Aquilla Smith, who seems to have paid one shilling for it. He gave it to my father, who in turn has given it to me. I had also long known a small book, published in 1622, under the title 'Banister on the Eye,' which contains "Banister's Breviary of the Eyes," Jacques Guillemeau's "Worthy Treatise of the Eyes," "A Brief Treatise concerning the Preservation of the Eyesight," which is a

reprint of Dr. Bayley's book without the preface, and "A Discourse of the Scorby," translated out of 'Wyer's Observations.' At first I thought that Banister was the author of Bayley's work, and he has indeed been credited with it, but I soon discovered that either Banister or his publisher had merely re-issued it to make a volume of moderate size, dealing chiefly with diseases of the eye. I set to work, therefore, to find out more about Dr. Walter Bayley and his works, with results which, I hope, will prove as new and interesting to the Fellows of the Society as they have been to me.

Dr. Walter Bayley, son of Henry Bayley, of Warmwell, Dorsetshire, Esquire, was born at Portisham, eight miles south-west of Dorchester, in that county, in the year 1529, and was educated at Winchester College. He passed from Winchester to New College, Oxford, in 1548, and was elected a Fellow in 1550, probably on the understanding that he would devote himself to the study of medicine, although he was called upon to take orders. He resigned his fellowship of New College in 1560, perhaps on the occasion of his marriage. He was admitted B.A. on October 24th, 1552, and was licensed to proceed M.A. July 6th, 1556. In April, 1558, he was Junior Proctor of the University—Alan Cope, of Magdalen College, who was afterwards a Canon of St. Peter's, at Rome, being the Senior Proctor. Bayley demanded the degree of Bachelor of Physic and supplicated for leave to practise medicine "*ad practicandum in re medicâ per totam Angliam*," January 28th, 1558—1559. Both were granted him on February 21st, 1558—1559. In 1561 he succeeded Thomas Francis, M.D., of Christ Church, who was afterwards Provost of Queen's College and Physician to Queen Elizabeth, as Queen's Professor of Medicine in the University. This post he retained until 1582, when he resigned, and his place was taken by his son-in-law, Anthony Aylworth, M.D., of New College (p. 438, note). Bayley graduated M.D. July 26th, 1563, and we read that in his capacity as Regius Professor of Medicine on "August 27th, 1566, Dr.

Walter Baylie and Henry Bayly,<sup>1</sup> M.D., conferred the degree of Med. Bac. on Edward Atslow<sup>2</sup> in a room of Dr. Henry Bayly's, next to the highway leading to the Quaterfax, in the presence of William Standishe, Thomas Owen, and Thomas Collyns, notary public : and the degree of Med. Doct. on Robert Barnes<sup>3</sup> and Richard Slithurst."<sup>4</sup> Three days later, on August 30th, 1566, in virtue of a decree of August 29th, Walter Bayly created Roger Gifford<sup>5</sup> Medicinæ Doctor, in the presence of William Standishe, George Caponhurst, M.A., William Gilbert, Superior Bedell of Arts." These irregular creations were made with the connivance of the University to avoid the Comitia and its attendant expense. The ordinary University fee for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was £7 16s. 6d., at a time when money was about fifteen times more valuable than it is at present, but the incepting doctor had also to pay 14s. 8d. *pro vino*, and was obliged to provide "convivia" for the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Medicine, the Proctors, the Registrar, and the Bedell of the faculty. He had furthermore to give "gloves" to the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor, the Proctors, the Registrar, and to all Students of

<sup>1</sup> Henry Bayly, Fellow of New College 1534—1552, from Bradford, Wilts. B.A. July 16th, 1538; M.A. April 18th, 1542; Proctor 1547; B.Med. 1547—1548; D.Med. July 20th, 1563. He devised to New College "Le Blew-Bore" in St. Aldates.

<sup>2</sup> A Fellow of New College 1551—1562, afterwards imprisoned for designing the escape of Mary Queen of Scots; physician to the Duke of Norfolk, and racked twice in the Tower on his account; died 1594. His widow received an annuity from the Earl of Arundel.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Barnes, Fellow of Merton College, 1538; Linaere Lecturer, 1558; died 1604.

<sup>4</sup> Richard Slithurst, Demy of Magdalen College, 1537; Fellow of Brasenose College.

<sup>5</sup> Roger Gifford, of Christchurch, B.A. 1556; Fellow of Merton College 1557; Proctor 1562 and 1563; Fellow of All Souls' College 1563; Junior Linaere Lecturer; Physician to Queen Elizabeth; President of College of Physicians 1581—1584; M.P. for Old Sarum 1585—1586; Precentor of St. David's and Prebend of Llanbedr-pont-Stephen 1592. Died January 27th, 1596—1597; buried in St. Bride's, Fleet Street.



Medicine and Bedells who accompanied him to church at the ceremony of presentation.

On September 5th, 1566, when Queen Elizabeth visited Oxford, Dr. Walter Bayley, with his relative, Dr. Henry Bayley, and Dr. Huicke<sup>1</sup> opposed these two questions in physick: (1) *Vita potest prorogari arte medica?* (2) *Cibi tardae concoctionis præferendi sunt cibis facilioris concoctionis?* The official record of the visit states: "This day, being Thursday, were disputations in Physick and Divinity in St. Mary's, the University Church, from two of the clock, or thereabout, untill seaven, before the Queen's Majesty; who gave very attent care unto them, and tarried till the full end thereof. Dr. Francis<sup>2</sup> was respondent in Physick, and Dr. Masters<sup>3</sup> was Determiner. Dr. Bayle jun. gratias egit Principi, et Acad. nomine et suo, quod Regius Professor in Med. erat, egitque hac ratione. *Ars Med. non potest retardare senectutem: Ergo nec mortem. Quod*

<sup>1</sup> Robert Huicke, B.A. 1528; Fellow of Merton College, 1530; Doct. Med. from Cambridge 1538; incorporated 1566; Principal of St. Alban Hall; President of College of Physicians 1552—1564; Physician to King Henry VIII and Queen Katherine Parr; Physician Extraordinary to King Edward VI, and Physician to Queen Elizabeth; M.P. for Wootton Bassett 1547—1552. He took part in the Physic Act, kept at Cambridge, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth, August 7th, 1564. The Privy Council reported to Mr. Secretary Petre after an examination of the dispute between Dr. Huicke and Elizabeth his wife, on May 11th and 12th, 1546, that "we never in all our liefes harde matier that more pitied us: so much crueltie and circumvencion appered in the man, so little cause minstred by the woman." On November 2nd, 1575, he was licensed to marry Mary Woodeocke, spinster, of the City of London.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Francis, of Christ Church, B.A. 1540; M.A. 1544; B. and D. Med. 1553—1554; Provost of Queen's College 1561—1563; Regius Professor of Physic 1554—1561; President College of Physicians 1568; Physician to Queen Elizabeth. Died 1574.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Masters, Fellow of All Souls' College 1533; of Christchurch 1547; incorporated at Cambridge 1571; President College of Physicians 1561; Physician to Queen Elizabeth 1559; Prebendary of Friday Thorpe, in the Cathedral of York, 1563; had a grant of the reversion of the site of the late Monastery of Cirencester with lands in fifteen counties, dated January 6th, 1564—1565. Died about 1587 (see *Lancel*, vol. ii, 1889, p. 987).



probavit quoniam solidæ partes non poterant humectari."

Dr. Bayley was collated Prebend of Duleott in the Church of Wells on August 30th, 1572, and resigned his prebendship in 1579. Thomas Bayley, also from Portisham, Dorset, and a Fellow of New College from 1534 until 1552, was Treasurer of Bath and Wells in 1560, and again in 1564. A search at the Record Office shows that Dr. Walter Bayley was appointed "medicus ordinarius ad vitam" to Queen Elizabeth on December 1st, 1581 (xxiii Eliz.). In 1578 a lease of Stanlake, in the County of Oxford, was granted him by the Queen for twenty-one years. In the following year he was negotiating leases with the crown, in which Corpus, Lincoln, and Magdalen Colleges at Oxford were also interested. On June 28th, 1590, there is an entry of "purchase by Dr. Bailie, one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary, of lands of the yearly value of £27 8s. 0¼d., for which he is to pay £715 9s. 4½d. to Her Majesty."

Bayley was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians of London about the year 1581. He was named an Elect June 10th, 1584, and Consiliarius 1588. He died March 3rd, 1592, and was buried in the antechapel of New College, Oxford, where, under a brass in the floor representing an old man in a gown with hands erect, he is commemorated in the following lines:

"Gnalterus tumulo dormit Bailæus in isto,  
 Cui Doricastrensis patria fundus erat.  
 Wicchanicis didicit juvenis quam sumptibus artem,  
 Grandior hanc lector regius edocuit.  
 Fama virum evexit, Regina accivit ad Aulam  
 Jungeret ut Medicis Elizabetha suis:  
 Hæc tria lustra egit longe illustrissimus, amplo  
 Et celebri, quantum dat medicina loco.  
 Charus erat multis, dum vita manebat, et idem  
 Deffendus multis vita ubi fugit erat.  
 Obiit 30 Martii anno salutis  
 Humanae MCCCCCLXXXII ætatis suæ 63.  
 Posuit Gulihelmus Bailey filius  
 Amoris et pietatis monumentum."

His posterity, says Anthony à Wood, writing at the end of the next century, "Do live at this day at Ducklington, near to Witney in Oxfordshire, some of whom have been justices of the peace for the said county." The following story is told of one of these descendants :

"At Ducklington, neare Witney, in Oxfordshire, hath been a custom for forty or fifty years not to give the parson gloves at weddings, but, if the persons married shall at the year's end after marriage say that they repent them not of the marriage, then shall they give, and the parson claime, a paire of gloves. In 1682 a paire was given to the parson by a couple that had been married a year. Wherefore Walter Bayly, the parson, sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, did show them to his friends for a rarity, and being persnaded to give them to the archives in Bodley's Library at Oxon., did so, and these verses following (made by Ant. Hodges, rector of Wytham, neere Oxon., 1682) were pin'd upon them :

"Chirothecas commubentes  
Anno post non pœnitentes  
Has dederunt nuptiales  
Quis ostendit mihi tales ?

Wedded a year we ne'er repented,  
But to the Preist these gloves presented  
Let Oxford archives never dare  
To show me such another paire."

#### WORKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Walter Bayley published three books—one in 1586, one in 1587, and one in 1588. There remains a fourth in manuscript, which is said to have been in the library of Robert, Earl of Aylesbury. It is entitled 'Explicatio Galeni de potn convalescentium et senum, et præcipue de nostræ Alæ et Biriaë paratione.' I have not been able to find the manuscript.

The three books are 'A Briefe Treatise on the Eyesight,' printed in 1586 ; 'A Brief Discourse on the Baths at Newnam Regis,' in 1587 ; and 'A Short Discourse on

the Three Kinds of Pepper,' in 1588—the year of the great Armada.

Each book was printed privately, and was issued without any name. They were given away by Dr. Bayley to his friends as New Year's greetings. Each copy, therefore, was tastefully bound, and the offering was made personal by a short autograph inscription at the beginning of the introduction and by the donor's signature at the end of the preface. The private issues of 1586 and 1587 do not seem to have been very numerous, and Dr. Bayley was able to alter his form of address according to the rank of the recipient. But in 1588, as his circle of friends had grown larger and more varied, he made the printer leave spaces in his preface to the discourse on the three kinds of pepper, and these spaces (p. 433) he afterwards filled in with his pen in an appropriate manner. For he seems to have been very methodical, and the courtesy of the time demanded great precision in adapting the presentation formula to the rank of the recipient. The presentations are written thus :

FIG. 1.

To the right worshipful  
my very good friend  
John Goswame Esq<sup>r</sup> ma:  
attorney general

in a neat and clear hand, immediately above the preface, and the preface itself is signed with his name in full, and always in this manner, except that he sometimes varied the spelling of the surname—a matter of no importance in his time.

FIG. 2.

W<sup>th</sup> every loving friend  
Walter  
Bayley

The first book was certainly printed by Robert Waldegrave, for in Arber's 'Transcript of the Register of the Stationers' Company' there is the entry—"18 Julii (1586) Robert Wal(de)graue: Receaued of him for printinge *a treatise for the Eiesight*. Entered in full Court . . . vid."

Waldegrave first practised his art in the Strand, without Temple Bar, near Somerset House, in 1578. He then removed to Foster Lane, and got into trouble for printing puritanical books. He retired for a time to Wales, but, being of good family, he finally regained his position, and was appointed printer to King James VI of Scotland, from whom he received a patent.

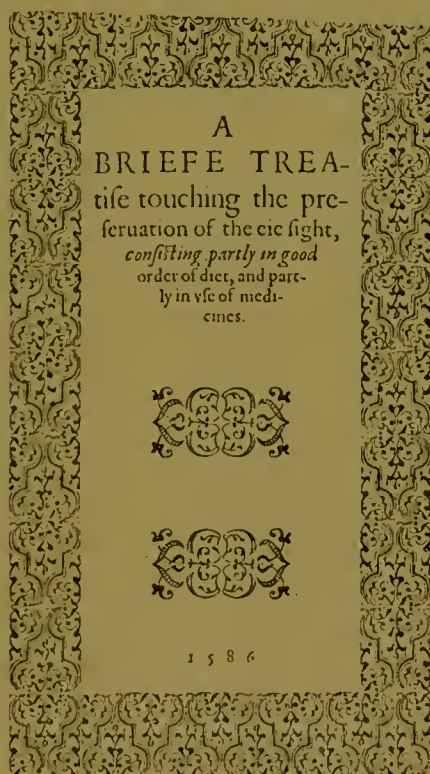
The books are well printed, and the printer's ornaments are sharp and clear. It appears to me that each of the books was reprinted immediately after publication. All the presentation copies that I have seen bear the printer's signature A2 at the bottom of the first page of the preface, and there is no signature on the last page of the preface. The re-issue, which has no autograph inscription, has the printer's signature A iii on the first page of the preface and A iiii on the last page. There is also an ornament on the last page of the preface which is wanting in the original issue, because Dr. Bayley required the space for his autograph. It is evident, therefore, that Bayley was a lover of books who bestowed thought on the format of his little gifts.

(A) (1) 'A Briefe Treatise touching the Preservation of the Eiesight, *consisting partly in Good Order of Diet, and partly in Use of Medicines*,' 1586 [two devices] (Fig. 3, p. 423), 16°, pp. 6 + 23, p. ii, beg. pheasant, *Rasis*. Contents: p. i title, 3-5 preface [a device and an ornamental letter on page 3], 1-23 the Treatise; ornamental letters on pages 1, 17, and 20.

Dr. Bayley introduces his treatise with the following words: "Occasioned thorough certaine speeches had with

some of mine honorable good friends, to write myne opinion of meanes to preserve the sight in good integritie, I have performed the same in this little pamphlet, wherein I have directed my pen rather to leave rules for those, which have not in themselves sufficient knowledge, than to satisfie the learned; who I know can devise much better means and remedies. . . . And now following the

FIG. 3.



laudable custom begun in ancient time; and continued in these our daies of presenting our friends with new yeares gifts, for lacke of the things of greater price, I offer unto you this little pamphlet, as a significance of my good will, wishing that the same may be a token of many good and prosperous yeeres, which God the giver of all goodness, send unto you."

The treatise begins with a consideration of those things upon which the preservation of the eyesight doth consist—air and diet. Dr. Bayley considers that “sontherne wyndes doe hurt the sight; so do low rooms, places full of dust and smokie are noysome. Meates are best which are easie to be digested and which do not stay long in the stomache; amongst such a yong henne is greatly commended; so is partridge and pheasant.” Amongst medicines he praises most a drink made with *ciebright*, called of the Arabians *adhill*, and in Latin *euphrasia*. “This simple may be used in beere, in ale or meade, but ‘in countries which for their common drinckes do use wine and water, they alway do mingle thinges for the sight in wine and not in water.’” He recommends as “the simplest order to compound ale or beere to ech mans best liking with *ciebright* onclie, taking to everie gallon of the drinke a great handfull of the herbe, and binde it together, or put it in rawe and thin tinsell of silke and so tie the same by a string to the top of the vessell, that the herbe may hang in the midst of the drinke, not too lowe in the grownds, neither too high in the barme, being put into the drinke when it is newly censed; let all work together untill the drinke be cleare and ripe to be droonken according to the common use, and then yee may drinke of it at pleasre, in the morning fasting and at meate also if you will, and can well like thereof, and most men may like to drinke it, bicause this herbe doth yeeld no ungratefull taste, but rather with a pleasant sapour doth commend the drinke.” Fenill seeds and spices may also be added. “I can witness,” he says, “that many by this simple composition of *ciebright* and fenill seeds, have found great good for their sight, not onlie to continue in good estate, but also that some have found remedie against the dimmes & other impediments growing in their sight. In truth, once I met an old man in Shropshire, called M. Hoorde, about the age of 84 yeres, who had at that time perfit sight and did read smal letteres very wel without spectacles; he



told me, that about the age of 40 yeres, he finding his sight to decay, he did use ciebright in ale for his drinke, and did also eate the pouder therof in an egge three dayes in a weeke, being so taught of his father, who by the like order continued his sight in good integritie to a very long age. I have heard the same confirmed by many olde men. *Rowland Shorlooke*, an Irish man, physician to Queen *Mary*, did affirme for truth, that a Bishop in Ireland, perceiving his sight to waxe dimme, about his age of fiftie yeres, by the use of ciebright taken in powder in an egge, did live to the age of 80 yeres, with good integritie of sight."

Dr. Bayley gives simple advice in the manner familiar to all conversant with the teaching of the Schola Salernitana, and not differing very much from it. He recognises the value of tinted glasses and the superiority of crystals or pebbles over common glass for spectacles. Amongst local applications he commends "the washing of the eies with the urine of a childe and sometimes to drop the same into the eies," and he advocates the use of "a liquor of the liver of a goate." The last chapter deals with inward medicines, and the conclusion runs: "Where in this little treatise mention is made of distilled waters, I wish the same to be artificially done in stillatories of glasse, that the qualities of the herbes may remain in the distilled waters; and therefore I do not allow of the common manner of distilling in stillatories of leade, by the which the waterie parts onlie are drawne."

The brieft treatise had an extraordinary vogue, and I have seen copies of the following issues:

(2) 'A Brieft Treatise touching the Preservation of the Eiesight, &c.,' sixth edition. At Oxford by Joseph Barnes, printer to the University 1602. This is identical with the edition of 1586, of which there are copies in the British Museum and Bodleian libraries, except for some slight variations in spelling. It is very poorly printed, and although it is called the sixth edition I have found no copies of a third, fourth, or fifth issue. Impr. 24:



1602 (eights) 16<sup>o</sup>, pp. [6] + 25 + [1] : p. ii, beg. *rected by the*. Pica Roman. Contents: p. (i) title: (3-5) a preface: 1-17, 19-25 the treatise.

Joseph Barnes, the printer, was admitted a bookseller at Oxford, on September 8th, 1573. He was licensed to sell wine from October, 1575 to, at least, October, 1596. He was sole printer to the University from 1585 to 1617; he resigned on February 12th, 1616-1617, and died in 1618. He was buried in St. Mary's church on December 17th, 1618. He lived and printed in a house at the west end of St. Mary's—the University church—where is now St. Mary's Entry. The University lent him £100 on August 15th, 1584, with which to set up a press. The money was to be repaid in six years, but it was still owing in October, 1592. It will be remembered that in 1586 an ordinance of the Star Chamber allowed only two presses outside London, one at Oxford and one at Cambridge, and only one apprentice to each press.

(3) Two Treatises concerning the Preservation of Eyesight, the first written by Doctor Bailey, sometimes of Oxford; the other collected out of those two famous physicians Fernelius and Riolanus, Oxford. Printed by Joseph Barnes for John Barnes, 1616. There are copies of this edition in the British Museum, in the Bodleian, in the Royal College of Surgeons, in the Royal College of Physicians, and in the library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. Impr. 34: 1616: eights. 12<sup>o</sup>: pp [8] + 64: p. ii begins *yeeld into*: Pica Roman. Contents: p. (3) title: (5-7) "To the Reader," a preface by I[ohn] B[arnes] 1-24 "A breefe Treatise concerning the preservation of the eye sight": 25-62 "A Treatise of the principall diseases of the eyes gathered *out of* Fernelius and Iohn Riolanus *Doctors of Phisicks*. "Johannes Fernelius and Johannes Riolanus the elder, both French physicians," says Mr. Falconer Madan in 'Early Oxford Press,' p. 105, commenting on this edition, "died in 1558 and 1609 respectively, but neither wrote a special treatise on eyesight. The preface is no doubt by John Barnes, and

alludes to the worth and undeserved obscurity of Bailey's work. The whole book, with the possible exception of the title page, was printed in London, the woodcuts being quite unknown at Oxford. Even the arms of the University on the title page are recut on wood." The preface to the reader says: "It is not unknown to the world with what general applause a certain treatise concerning the preservation of the Eyesight written by Doctor Baylie, sometimes of Oxford hath (*sic*) beene accepted, which by the happy experience of many in the doubtfull cures of that kind stands thoroughly confirmed. Being, therefore, unwilling that a gemme of such worth should lie any longer hidden under the soile of oblivion and withall desirous to give more lustre unto it as well for the ornament of itselfe as for the good of the merchant: I have now at length resolved to set it forth in the world to the publike view and censure of the time, newly and artificially polished with most notable collections out of those very renowned doctors Fernelius and Riolanus written on the same subject. Peruse the book and make use of it. If thou findest benefit by it, thanke God first that hath made his goodness manifest to the world by his singular gifts bestowed on those most excellent men: next to the Authors themselves for their great paines and studie taken for thy profit: and lastly to mee, for my good will and costes in the publishing of it. Farewell.—I. B."

(4) 'A Treatise of One Hundred and Thirteene Diseases of the Eyes AND Eye-liddes.' The second time published, with some profitable additions of certaine Principles and experiments, by Richard Banister, Mr. *in Chyrurgery*, Oculist and *Practitioner in Physicke*. 'God hath created medicines of the earth and he that is wise will not contemne them.' [Device crowned Tudor rose.] Imprinted at London by *Felix Kyngston*, for *Thomas Man*, dwelling in Paternoster Row, at the signe of the Talbot, 1622, 16mo. Contents: p. (1) title; 3-7 The Epistle Dedicatory; 8-19 "To the Reader": 20-21 Commendatory ode in Latin:

(22) : 23–111 Banister's "Breviary of the Eyes" : (112) : 113 title, "A Worthy Treatise of the Eyes [by Jacques Guillemeau, 1550–1612, translated by Richard Banister?] containing the knowledge and cure of one hundred and thirteene diseases incident unto them. *The summe of the chapters of every section of this booke follow in the next page.*

Imprinted at London by *Felice Kyngston* for *Thomas Man*, dwelling in Paternoster Row, at the signe of the Talbot, 1622, 16mo.

115–130 the Sum of the Chapters: 131 "The generall heads": (132) : 133–134 Preface: 135–367 the treatise: 368–397 A Briefe Treatise concerning the preservation of the Eye sight: (398): 399–400 Preface to the Courteons and Carefull Chirurgicalian: 401–442 A discourse of the Scorby, translated out of Wyer's Observations: 443–477 On the Nature of divers kinds of Cancers or Cankers: (478).

(5) A reprint of John Barnes' edition, dated London, 1626, printed by John Beale for Francis Williams, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Globe in Cornhill, over against the Royal Exchange. This edition, with a separate half-title, is bound up with William Vaughan's 'Directions for Health,' London, 1626. The copy in the British Museum contains the following note in manuscript, but the Mr. Bayly,<sup>1</sup> to whom reference is made, is clearly not Dr. Walter Bayley: "A postscript of a letter of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, to Sir Michael Hicks, Secretary to the Lord Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer, dated May 1st, 1612. 'At Bathe you shall finde a physitian called Mr. Bayly, a man in great practice there and in myne opinion both very learned, discreete and honest. I pray you take notice of him from me as thus recommended unto you, and, as there may be cause, so that for my sake (he being one that I well affect)

<sup>1</sup> Probably Ralph Bayly, of Dorset, who matriculated at New College November 24th, 1581; B.A. April 12th, 1594; Fellow: M.A. March 20th, 1597–1598; licensed to practise medicine July 11th, 1617; B. and D. Med. July 16th, 1617.

you will afford him your favour.' This I have seen in the original in the honorable Mr. West, of Alscot, his MS. collection called 'Serimia Burleighiana,' vol. 92, No. 94, C. Y. Greene."

(6) A reprint of John Barnes' edition was issued in 4to and dated London, 1633. It is printed by Thomas Harper for John Harrison, and "are to be sold at his shop in Paternoster Row, at the signe of the Unicorn." It has a half-title, and is bound up with Vaughan's 'Directions for Health.' I have seen the copies in the Bodleian and in the British Museum.

(7) 'A Briefe Treatise touching the preservation of the Eyesight, &c.,' by Walter Baley (*sic*), sometimes Fellow of New Colledge in Oxford, Doctor of Physic, Regius Professor in that faculty and Physitian to Queen Elizabeth. Oxford: 1654. Printed by H. Hall, printer to the University, for R. Davis. The preface is addressed "To my very good Cosen Mr. John Bayley of New Colledge," and is subscribed "your Uncle Walter Baley." John Bayly, of Dorset, fil. pleb. matriculated at New Coll. 20 March 1578-9, aged 19; B.A. 1582, M.A. 1586; licensed to practice medicine 1596. His will was proved at Oxford, July 9th, 1602. This edition is printed, I think, from one of the original 1586 presentation copies, as the preface is a copy of the original preface, which had not been reprinted since 1602 in the previous editions. There is a copy in the British Museum.

(8) A re-issue of this edition by the same printer, dated Oxford, 1673. There is a copy in the British Museum.

(B) 'A Briefe Discours of certain Bathes of medicinall waters in the Countie of Warwicke neer unto a village called Newnam Regis, 1587.' Dr. Bayley begins his brief discourse with the following words: "The benefits, no doubt, are great and manifold which almightie God of his large bountie and exceeding goodness of late yeeres hath

plentifully bestowed uppon this little soile of England, since the prosperous reigne of our most gracious Sovereigne, wherein the gospele hath sincerely and freely beene preached: in whose time many and strange events have happened to the great benefit of the countrie. . . . And it is not altogether a vaine conjecture to thinke that God in these daies miraculously revealed wels and springs of medicinall waters never knownen before to work effects strange and marvellous in our sights, thereby to induce all men to forsake such puddle pits which man's devise hath digged and drinke onely of the cleere fountaines of his word, thence only to fetch remedy for our diseased soules. The baths of Bathe and Buckstan for their antiquitie and long prooffe in times past, are of great fame and no doubt as of more efficacie than others may justly be most accounted of: nevertheless manie other waters in England of late yeeres discovered have the testimony of experience. . . . Amongst the which the wels in Warwickshire nigh a village called Newnam Regis<sup>1</sup> have most credit, by the use of which great numbers of people have found helpe beyond their expectation."

The discovery of the baths: "It happened not long

<sup>1</sup> I visited Newnam Regis, or King's Newnam as it is now called, last Whitsuntide. It is a small hamlet with a population of about 160 people near Church Lawford, which is situated on the high road between Rugby and Coventry, and about three miles from Rugby. A few enquiries led to the information that the bath still existed at "Rainbow's cottage" on the banks of a small stream nearly a mile away from the hamlet. The cottage is old-brick with a tiled roof. The bath forms an annexe with an entrance from the cottage as well as from the outside. The main bath measures about fifteen feet by six and is five or six feet deep. It is entered from one end by a broad flight of steps, and over it is a beam to which a rope has been fixed for the assistance of cripples taking the water. In another room is a smaller bath which has had a hot water supply. Both the baths are now empty and are falling into decay. All round the cottage are the remains of lime-kilns which are in ruins. The spring is situated a few hundred yards away, and discharges straight into the small river flowing past the cottage. It still yields a perennial supply of water which is clear, hard and tasteless, as in the time of Dr. Walter Bayley.



since in Warwickshire, neer unto a village called Newnam Regis that a certain husbandman occupied in lopping of trees, chaunced to receive a greivous wound in his hand whereupon he repaired presently to a fountain which was not far off: after he had washed and cleansed the wound very well with the water, he presently found all pains of his hurt asswaged and in a short time the wound thoroughly closed and healed, that he needed no further help by the aid of surgerie, which effect he imparted to his neighbours as a strange success: and it so amazed the hearers that after another having a deep wound in his heele with a sieth (scythe) came to the same fountain and recovered and was made hole onely with the lotion of the same water.”

Hearing this, Dr. Bayley went to the baths to see how far the rumours were true, and, “after I had a few daies observed the success and event of things and seen as much with mine eies as I had before heard with mine eares, I was in truth induced to beleieve that there was in those wels some more secret and hidden qualities than are now found in common waters.” He therefore acted in a thoroughly scientific manner worthy of the age in which he lived, for he says: “I tooke certaine quantities of them and distilled them: I have likewise examined them by filtrings and evaporations and have alwaies observed and found in the end . . . that there remaineth a certaine residence, in color whitish and in taste somewhat salt, which being put upon a glowing hote iron doth foorthwith become cleerer and whiter. And although this be a property of Limestone, Plaister and Alabaster, when they are mingled in both waters, yet I am persuaded that onely the limestone, and neither of the other two, entreth the mixture of these waters. . . . I have also farther probabilities . . . that there is in the waters som stone juice: for it is ordinarily observed that if there be drowned in them either wood or any other such solid substance it is after a short time covered and overgrown with a hard crust like a stone.”

Dr. Bayley thought that lime was the chief ingredient, though the water also contained nitre, alum, and iron in lesser quantities. The waters were useful, therefore, in a variety of maladies, especially "those which are hot and moist in their nature, as in the inflammation of the eyes, in excessive bleeding, in over-much laxitie of the gums being used as a lotion and in the pissing evil." He then gives directions for the use of the wells and for certain things to be observed before drinking the waters. These directions do not differ materially from those enforced at similar cures in the present day. He goes on to say: "Wherefore I do in anywise advise my counnymen which have in purpose to use these wells to forbear them in wet and rainy seasons: for the rain-water being compounded and mixt with the other maketh them either altogether unwholesome, or at the least less profitable and effectuall than otherwise they would be." The amount to be drunk is from four to six pints a day, fasting, and sippingly; and "the usage and maner of our countrymen in England is utterly condemned, which, whiles they are using the bathes, have no regard to their frugality of diet, but both in their dinner and supper so farre exceed and swarve from the rule, that it is not to be marvelled at there be so few in our countrey which ordinarily receyve any commoditie or health by meanes of the bathes I admonish them therefore to be more sparefull in their dyet, and so shall they gayne health to their bodies and comfort to their purse."

There were two issues of this work, which are distinguished from each other in the same manner as the two issues of "the treatise of the cicsight." I have not been able to ascertain the name of the printer, but it seems probable that they were printed by Waldegrave, though there is no entry of it in the records of the Stationers' Company under the year 1587. In some of the presentation copies Walter Bayly's signature is printed at the foot of the preface, in others it is in autograph.



I have found no trace of any subsequent editions of the treatise on the baths of Newnham Regis.

(c) 'A Short Discourse of the Three Kindes of Peppers in common use and certain Medicines made of the same, tending to the preservation of health,' 1588.

In this book the preface has spaces left blank for the appropriate form of address. The copy in the British Museum is presented to "Ye right honourable my very good Ladye ye Comptesse of Harforde," and the preface is signed "Your honour's alway to commande Walter Bailey." The copy in the Bodleian Library is presented "To the right worshipful Sir Johne Horseley Knight." This copy has bound up with it a panegyric advertisement of Mr. Hugh Morgan, Her Majesty's Apothecary, addressed to Dr. Bailey "by your assured loving friend B. G.," and dated, Alvingham, August 14th, 1587.

Dr. Bayley begins his preface with the following words, those here printed in italies being written into the spaces left blank for them: "As in former yeares at this season, I have alwaies been carefull to discharge my dutie towards *your honour* by offering some present appertaining to the preservation of your healthe: so at this time *right honor*: in token of a good new yeare (God grant you many) I have emboldened myselfe to exhibit to *your honor* in our vulgar toong this short discourse of the three kindes of Peppers, and of those medicines compounded of the same greatly commended by Galen in his book 'de sanitate tuenda.'"

The three medicines are Diatrion pipereon, which, "by consent of all writers hath faaultie to warm the stomach." Diaspoliticon, which "keepeth the belly loose," and Diacalaminthe, which "having more subtletie in substance doth penetrate further."

The preface concludes: "Wherefore I remaine to the Almightye a daily orator so to prosper the effects of these

medicines that the same commodities may come unto your *honor* which our authors do attribute unto them, that your yeeres may be enlarged to extreame age. Your honor's always to commande Walter Bailey."

This discourse, which is not very interesting, and is more academic than personal or practical, treats of the spice called "pepper" and of the kinds of pepper, wherein Dr. Bayley says: "The navigations in these latter yeares made by the Portingales into the East Indians and by the Spaniards into the West Indians hath made manifest to us how greatly the old authors, I meane Dioscorides, Galen, Plinie, Avicenna, Serapis and other writers of the former time were deceived in and about the history of pepper. . . . They concluded that these three kinds of pepper were all the fruit of one tree and differed only in that one was not so ripe as the other. But by the navigations of the Portingales and of the Spaniards in those countries in which these pepper trees do grow, it is evident and well knownen that the trees which do yeeld these three spices are divers in kind. . . . And that the plants which do beare white pepper and blacke pepper are not trees of any bigness, but weake shrubs which do cline by other trees as an ivie doth in this our countrie." He goes on to say that although he has never seen any living pepper trees yet: "I have often scene at Poole in Dorsetshire and also in London, the whole clusters of pepper preserved in brine and in salt: these clusters are long and thin and not so thicke together as the cluster of grapes." Dr. Bayley then quotes passages from Dioscorides, Galen, and other pharmacologists upon the methods of choosing pepper and of the uses of the various preparations, but there is nothing original in the rest of the pamphlet.

Arber refers to this book in his 'Transcript of the Register of the Stationers Company under the year 1588,' and says it is uncertain whether it was printed in London or at Oxford. I do not think it is issued from the same press as the two preceding pamphlets. It was not reprinted so far as I have been able to ascertain.

## THE FRIENDS OF DR. WALTER BAYLEY.

The Countess of Harforde, to whom Dr. Bayley gave a copy of the discourse on "Peppers," which she does not seem to have opened, because it is in the British Museum Library as clean and fresh as when she received it, was the second wife of Sir Edward Seymour, Baron Beauchamp, and Earl of Hertford. She was the sister of Charles, first Earl of Nottingham, and daughter of William Howard, first Baron Howard of Effingham. She died at the age of forty-four, in 1598, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Edward Seymer, Lord Beauchamp, her step-son, matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1576, and about the year 1585 married a daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, of Bryanston, in Dorset. Dr. Bayley may thus have become acquainted with Lady Hertford through her step-son either at Oxford or in Dorsetshire.

The copy of his discourse on the Newnham baths, which he gave to Lady Dacre, is also in the British Museum. It has been well read, and is annotated here and there. Lady Dacre was Ann, sister of Thomas, first Earl of Dorset, and daughter of Sir Richard Sackville. She was married to Gregory, Lord Dacre, who, Camden tells us, was said to be "crack-brained." He died in 1594, and was buried at Chelsea. Dr. Bayley may have attended him professionally.

Sir John Horsley, Knight, was knighted between September 18th and 25th, 1547. He was one of the Knights bannerets and Batchelor knights, made in the camp beside Roxburgh, in Scotland, in the first year of Edward VI's reign, by the hand of the high and mighty Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset, Lieut.-General of all the King's armies by land and sea, and governor of his royal person and Protector of all his realms, dominions, and subjects. I can discover nothing about him, but Dr. Bayley gave him a copy of the short discourse on "Pepper," presenting it to the Right Worshipful Sir

Johne Horseley, Knight, and subscribing himself throughout in more familiar terms than is usual with him.

Sir John Popham was the second son of Edward or Alexander Popham of Huntworth, Somerset. He was a member of Balliol College, Oxford; autumn reader at the Middle Temple 1568; treasurer of 1580; serjeant-at-law 1579; Recorder of Bristol; M.P. for Lyme Regis 1558, and for Bristol 1571 and 1572–1583; Speaker of the House of Commons 1577–1585; Solicitor-General 1579–1581; Attorney-General 1581–1592; Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Knighted 1592; died June 10th, 1607; buried in Wellington Church, Somerset. Dr. Bayley gave him a copy of his treatise on the eyesight, and inscribed it "To the right worshipfull my very goodd frynde Mr. John Pophame Her ma: attorney general," signing himself "Your very lovinge frynde Walter Bayley."

The copy of the tract on the baths of Newnham Regis in the Bodleian Library has the dedication obliterated, but the signature remains "Your lovyngue frynde Walter Bailey." It is possible that this copy also was given to the Attorney-General as the inscription is about the same length.

I have accidentally come across two references to Sir John Popham whilst reading some speeches of King James I ('Works,' London, 1616, p. 567). The King says in a speech in the Starre Chamber on June 20th, 1616: "Looke to your houses of Correction, and remember that in the Chiefe Justice Popham's time there was not a wandering beggar to bee found in all Somersetshire, being his native countrey." He also says: "Another thing to be cared for is the new buildings here about the City of London; concerning which my Proclamations have gone forth, and by the chiefe Justice here, and his Predecessor Popham, it hath bene resolved to be a generall nuisans to the whole Kingdome; And this is that, which is like the Spleene in the body, which in measure as it overgrows, the body wastes. For is it possible but the Countrey

must diminish, if London doe so increase and all sorts of people doe come to London? And where doeth this increase appeare? not in the hearte of the Citie but in the suburbes; not giving wealth or profit to the city, but bringing miserie and surcharge both to Citie and Court; causing dearth and scarsitie through the great provision of victuals and fewel, that must be for such a multitude of people; And these buildings serve likewise to harbour the worst sort of people, as Alehouses and Cottages doe. I remember, that before Christmas was Twelve-moneth I made a proclamation for this cause, That all gentlemen of qualitie should depart to their own countreys and houses, to maintaine Hospitalitie amongst their neighbours, which was equivocally taken by some, as that it was meant onely for that Christmas; But my will and meaning was, and here I declare that my meaning was, that it should alwayes continue."

I think that this account of Dr. Walter Bayley and his works shows him to have been a type of what our best physicians were at the most brilliant period of English literary history. A Wykehamist and a West Countryman, he came of a large and influential family whose members for several generations maintained a close connection with the University of Oxford. It is remarkable as showing how closely he maintained his West Country connection to the end of his life that all the presentation copies of his works which I have seen were given to those who were connected with the counties of Dorset and Wiltshire, yet his descendants became an Oxfordshire family. A Fellow of New College, Oxford, in virtue of his education at Winchester, he falsified the gibe that "the scholars of New College are golden, the bachelors silvern, and the Masters leaden." The Patent Rolls and the University records show Dr. Walter Bayley to have been essentially a man of affairs. He amassed and dealt

shrewdly with large sums of money; with his relative Dr. Henry Bailey he was chosen by the University to represent its medical faculty when the Queen visited Oxford, and his treatise on the baths at Newnham prove him to have been possessed by the spirit of the age, so that if he had lived at a later time he would have been a pharmacologist and a scientific physician with a strong leaning towards the chemical side of medicine. I am indebted to the Rev. W. D. Macray, F.S.A., the present rector of Ducklington, for the reference which enabled me to find Dr. Bayley's will. It contains many interesting facts about him, and a copy of it is appended, therefore, to this paper. The will records that Dr. Bayley lived in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, and that his wife Ann was an invalid, suffering probably from some mental disability. He had two sons and four daughters. The sons were William and Walter. Two of the daughters, Barbara and Marie, were unmarried. One, the wife of Dr. Ailworth,<sup>1</sup> appears to have died before her father made his will, as she is left nothing. The other was Mrs. Covert.<sup>2</sup> Dr. Bayley had two brothers living—Ralph and Jeffrey, and a married sister—Mrs. Alice Evered.

<sup>1</sup> Anthony Ailworth was a Fellow of New College 1563–1582 (from London); B.A. 1566; M.A. 1570; B.Med. 1578; D.Med. 1582; licensed to practise medicine 1582; Regius Professor of Medicine 1582–1597; physician to Queen Elizabeth. He does not appear to have attached himself to the College of Physicians. He died April 18th, 1619, aged 72, and was buried in the antechapel of New College. The inscription on the brass covering him runs:

“Hospes siste, Gradum numerosum perlege funus  
 Hic Jacet Hippocrates, hic Avicenna jacet.  
 Ossa Dioscorides sunt hic, sunt ossa Galeni  
 Et simul Aylworthum contegit iste lapis.  
 An tot congestos tumulum miraris in unum  
 At mirare majus, nempe tot unns erat  
 Qui tamen in vita simplex, ut dicere possis  
 Quod neque plus ulli, nec minus artis erat.”

<sup>2</sup> There were two Coverts, or Culverts, at Oxford at the end of the sixteenth century—Alexander, of St. Mary's Hall, born in 1562, afterwards of Gray's Inn; and Robert, of Magdalen Hall, who took his B.A. in 1575.



## THE WILL OF DR. WALTER BAYLEY.

EXTRACTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRY OF THE PROBATE,  
DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT  
OF JUSTICE.

*In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.*

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN in the fowerthe daie of  
Jannarie in the three and thirtiethe yeere of the raigne of our  
Soneraigne Ladie Elizabethe by the grace of god Queene of  
Englande Fraunce and Irelande Defender of the Faithe &c In  
the yeere of our Lord God accordinge to the Englishe Church  
one thousand fine hundred ninetye I WALTHER BAILY  
Doctor of Phisicke Phisicon in ordinarie to our said Souereign  
ladie beinge of whole and pfecte minde and memorie thankes be  
given to god doe make and ordaine this my laste will and testa-  
mente in manner and forme followinge Firste I doe bequeathe  
my soule to allmightie god and my bodie to be honestelie buried  
without anie greate pompe in christiann buriall at or in the  
church of St Marie Colledge in Oxforde called commonlie Newe  
Colledge if I happenn not to die farr from thence wel I doe  
leave to the discrecoun of mine exequetor with thadvise of those  
which I doe put in truste as overseers of this my laste will  
And my will is that there be a stone of marble laide vppon my  
grave my name and the time of my deathe engraived vppon it as  
shall seeme moste conveniente to mine exequetor and to mine  
overseers Item I give and bequeathe vnto my sonn William  
Bailie whome I make my sole Execnutor all my landes tene-  
mentes and heriditamentes in Stanlake More alias Northmore  
Barlie Parke in Ducklington in the countie of Oxford and all  
my lande in the Cittie of Oxforde and the Suburbes of the same  
And all other my landes tenementes and heriditaments whatsoener  
and whearesoener And wheare I haue one patente of dimise of  
the Chauntrie lande in Stanlake aforesaide made to me by our  
said Soueraigne the Queenes maiestie that nowe is in revercon of  
a former patent made theareof by our saide Soveraigne to one  
Castelman wel patente to Castelman is determined And whear  
I haue one other patent of dimise of certaine landes in More  
nowe or late in the occupacon of John Ferberd or his assignes  
wel twee patentees of dimise graunted to me as aforesaide in the  
lawe I did then make ouer in truste to John Bailey of Stranbridge  
in the countie of Dorset my neiphewe and to Jeffrie Bailie of the  
parishe of Winforde in the countie of somersett my brother with  
a prouiso in thassignmente reservinge full power and anethoritie



to me and mine heires exequutors administrators and assigns vppon consideracon to revoke and make frustrate the said assignement at mine and theire willes and pleasures as by thindente of assignmente and the prouiso in the same dothe and maie appeare Nowe I giue and bequeathe to my said sonn Willim all the estate titell intereste and claime wch I have or maie have in the said two patentes together wthall aucthoritie right and interest wch I haue or may haue in the saide prouiso Nowe concerninge my wiefe my greateste care for that I doe beste knowe her infirmitie and weakenes to be suche as require the government And that all kindes of government cannott satisfie the same but that shee must have the carefull attendaunce of her deere frendes suche as of nature doe beare ann affection and love towards her and of suche as also shee dothe naturallie bothe like and love vppon good and deliberate advisemente heere on by me taken I haue with my selfe resolved that my said sonn William Baileie when he shalbe settled in a house is and wilbe the fitteste psonn to take this care vppon him And I doe thearefore earnestlie require him as my speciall truste is in him like a kinde and lovinge childe dilligentelie tattende his aged and sickelie mother as he dothe look to enioie the blessinge to him for soe doinge by God in his holie worde promised And I doe hartelie desier them wch I make ouerseers of this my testamente and moste especiall myne honorable and good cozin Mr John Wolley<sup>1</sup> and Mr Ralffe Sheldon to directe and to take order and aduise my said wiefe wheare and with whome she maie remaine after my deathe vntill my said sonn Will<sup>m</sup> shall be settled in a house And soe from time to time wheare and with whome it shalbe beste for her to bide and what people shalbe moste conveniente to have aboute her And I doe mosye hartelie praie my saide wiefe for the love wch hath bin betwine vs to referr her selfe to be ruled in this pointe by my said ouerseers especiallie by saide cozin Wolley and Mr Ralffe Sheldon And my will is and by this my testamente I bequeathe vnto Ann my saide wiefe yeerlie of Currante englishe moneie duringe her naturall liefe To be paid by mine exequutor before hande by evnn porcons quarterlie ouer and beside her meate drinke and chamber wch I will that my said sonn shall freelie giue her as longe as she shall continue and abide in house with him And as longe as shee shall like to be in house with anie other of my sons or daughters

<sup>1</sup> Wolley (Sir) John, Fellow of Merton College 1553; B.A. 1553; M.A. 1557; D.C.L. 1566; of Pirford, Surrey; admitted to Gray's Inn 1592; Latin Secretary to Queen Elizabeth 1568, after the death of Roger Ascham; Canon of Wells 1569; Dean of Carlisle 1578, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; a commissioner on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. M.P. East Looe 1571; Weymouth and Melcombe Regis 1572-1583; Winchester 1584-1587; Dorset 1588-1589; and Surrey 1593. Knighted 1592 and a Privy Councillor. Buried in St. Paul's Cathedral 1595.

or of any other person and persons as shalbe thoughte meete by mine overseers especially by my said cozin Wolley and Mr Ralffe Sheldon I will that my said son Will<sup>m</sup> over and beside the saide somm of                    shall also yeerelie pay to the pson with whome my saide wiefe shall live and continue twentie marcks of like Englishe moneie for her boorde chamber or after the proportion and rate of him that shee shall abide in house with suche psonn or psonns The reste for her boorde and maintenaunce to be supplied with her owne porcon of                    Provided allwaies and my will is that my saide wiefe for and in consideracon of this annuitie of                    and twentie marcks to be paide in manner and forme aforesaide shall leave yelde vp resigne and relinquishe all her claime righte titell and demaunde wch shee hathe or maie haue in anie my landes tenementes and hereditamentes or in anie of my goodes and chattells (other then is to her bequeathed and given in this my laste will and testamente) by reason of her thirdes or by reason of anie other claime righte titel or intereste wch if shee my saide wiefe shall refuse to do And shall at anie time after my death claime any intereste porcon or righte in anie of my saide landes tenementes hereditamentes goodes or chattells (other then is to her bequeathed in this my testamente Then my will is that this my legacie for the paymente of                    and soe for the paymente of twentie marks and soe all other legacies due to her by this my laste will and testamente shall surcease and be meerelie void to all intentes and construecons Itm my will is that if my said wiefe doe not make claime as aforesaide Shee shall haue the vse and occupacon of soe muche of my beddinge and furniture to the same And the vse and occupacon of soe muche of my linnen and of my plate pewter and brass as shalbe thoughte needefull and conveniente for her by mine overseers or three of them my good cozen Wolley and Mr Ralfe Sheldon beinge twoe of them To be deliuered to my saide wiefe within one quarter of a yeere after my death. Soe that my saide wiefe doe put in suerties to leave the same to mine exequutor or as good after her deathe as well for the plate as for the beddinge pewyer linnen & brasse Item I giue and bequeathe to my sonne Walther Baileie all my lease of Burle ferme in Evershint and Fromquinton in the countie of Doreet Item I giue to my saide sonn Walther all my lease and leases of or in the mannor of Melsburie or anie parte theareof in the countie of Somersett Item whearas my saide sonn William Baileie is named in one copie nowe in beinge of a copieholde in Nye and Dinghurst in the parishe of Ninchcombe in the said countie of Somersett To enter vppon the same after the deathe of Elizabethe Stone alias Saton mine aunte Wheareof a reuerecon is graunted to my said sonn Walther and to others as by the copie in reuerecon dothe appeare My will is that when the said Elizabeth Stone my said aunte shall happen to die wheareby the said holde shall

then come to my said sonn William by the firste copie nowe in beinge. Then my said sonn William shall suffer my saide sonn Walther to occupie the saide holde during my saide sonn Williams naturall liefe he my said sonn Walther paieinge the rente to the Lordes and all other paymentes duties & seruices for the same and theareof discharginge my said sonn William his exequutors & administrators Yf my saide sonn Willim shall refuse soe to doe my will is that he my sonn William shall paie to my saide sonn Walther tenn poundes yeerelie and everie yeere as an annuitie of good englishe moneie at twoe vsuall feastes in the yeere by evenn and equal porcons duringe the time that my said sonn William shall occupie the said holde. All wch annuitie and profitts of all and singlar the premisses bequeathed to my said sonn Walther shalbe employed as is heereafter expressed viz That wheare my saide sonn Walther is yeat vnder age My will is that the commodities and profitts of the said leases of Burle ferme and Melsbery and also of the copie holde in Eversint and of thother copie holde in Nie and Dingehurste aforesaide if the same shall happen to faull together wth thannnitie and paymente as my saide sonn William by this my testament is to paie to my saide sonn Walther if he my sonn William shall occupie the holde in Ny and Dinghurst himselfe shalbe receaved by mine exequitor (the mine exequitor puttinge in sufficiente assurance to mine overseers or to three of them my cozen Wolley or Mr Ralfe Sheldon beinge one of them) That the said profitts and annuitie shalbe employed as followeth That is to saie that tenn poundes yeerelie theareof shalbe bestowed in and vppon the education and bringing vp in lerninge of my saide sonn Walther vntill my saide sonn Walther shall accomplish the age of twentie and fower yeeres And the residewe to be imploied to the paymente of my debtes And wheare I haue proenred to my said sonn Walthr of the Deane and Chapter & the cathedrall churche in Wells one copie holde in possession of certaine overlende in Winchcombe aforesaide late in thocenpacon of George Paine Gentleman or his assignees wch is nowe lett for a yeerelie rente And one other copieholde in Winchcombe aforesaide in reuercon of the saide George Paine and Eyd his sister And one other copie holde in winchcombe aforesaide in reuercon of one John Saunders and Margerett his wiefe as by the copies of the same it dothe appeare My will is that my said sonn Walther shall suffer those wch I doe put in truste or three of them my Cozin Wolley or Mr Ralfe Sheldon beinge one To haue the lettinge of theas and enerie of theas copie holdes when theie or anie of them shall fortune to faull and to suffer mine exequitor to receaue all the profitts of the saide holdes To thintente that the same maie be imploied to the paymente of my debtes vntill the same shalbe paid or vntill my saide sonn Walther shall accomplishe the age of twentie fowr yeeres And then after my debtes paide thoughte

it be before my said sonn shalbe of thage of twentie fower yeeres from thence and after the whole profitts of all the premisses bequeathed and cominge to my saide sonn Walther Shalbe receaved by mine exequutrs To be bestowed by the consente and orderinge of mine overseers or three of them my cozen Wolley or Mr Ralfe Sheldon beinge one To the vse and behoofe of my saide sonn Walther to make a stocke for him vntill he shall accomlishe the age of twentie fower yeeres And after he my sonn Walther to receave and dispose of the premisses dewe to him to his beste likinge And my will is that before my saide sonn William doe receaue anie of the profitts of the premisses due to my saide sonn Walthr he my said sonn Will<sup>m</sup> shall put in sufficiente assurance for the trewe answeringe of such moneie as he shall receave accordinge to my true meaninge in this my will and testamente Provided allwaie and my will is that if my said sonn Walther shall not agree and be contented that the profitts of the premisses bequeathed to him in this my laste will or that the profitts and commodities of the copie holdes menconed wch shall in the meane fall to him as is aforesaide shalbe imploied accordinge to this my will in this my testamente Then my will is that he my saide sonn Walther shall loose all his righte wch he hathe or maie haue by this my last will and testamente in the leases bequeathed to him of and in Burle Ferme and Melsburie and that the same shall goe to mine exequutor as if the same had neuer bin bequeathed Item I giue to my saide sonn Walther my third beste feather bed bolster and pillowe and my third beste couerlett my thirde beste paire of blanchetts my thirde beste bedsteade and furniture belonginge to the same Item I giue to my said sonn Walther my three haunce siluer cuppes gilte My siluer salte with a couer havinge the crosse keyes in the topp of the couer My greate siluer boull with a couer gilte wch boule I doe vse at the Courte Item I giue to my saide sonn Walther Six siluer spoones the knobbes gilte Item twoe gilte siluer spoones with letters W.B. in the end of them All theas latter legacies of beddinge and plate my will is shalbe deliuered to my saide sonn Walther when he shall accomlishe the age of twentie fower yeeres In the meane to be in the keepinge and custodie of mine exequutor (he puttinge in sufficiente bond to those wch I make mine ouerseers or to three of them my cozen Wolley or Mr Ralfe Sheldon beinge one trulie to aunswer the same when it shalbe dewe) Provided allwaies and my will is that if my saide sonn Walther shall happen to die before he doe accomlishe the age of twentie fower yeeres That then all thinges bequeathed and givenn to him by this my laste will shall remaine and be due to my said sonn William And to his childrenn (if he be then livinge) or haue childrenn And if he my said sonn Will<sup>m</sup> shall happen then to be dead without issue of his bodie Then my will is that all legacies



and thinges bequeathed to my saide sonn Walther shalbe equllie diuided amongste my daughters then livinge Item I giue to my daughter Barbara Twoe hundred pounds to be paide vnto her at the daie of her marriage or when shee shall accomlishe thage of twentie one yeeres So that the same maie by that time be levied as heereafter is appointed by this my testamente or to be paide soe soone as the same shalbe levied in manner as is heereafter expressed Item I giue to my saide daughter Barbara my fowerth beste feather-bed bolster and pilowe my fowerthe beste conerlett and paire of blancketts Item I giue to my daughter Barbara a silver gilte standinge cup with a cover ingraued

Item a siluer gilte tankard with a couer Item one gilte siluer spoone with letters A.S. in the knobb Item a siluer bell salte with a couer wch I doe vse at the Courte And also a siluer salte with a couer called a trencher salte the couer havinge a pepper box in it All wch legacies of beddinge and plate my will is shalbe deliuered to her at the daie of her marriage or when shee shall accomlishe the age of twentie one yeeres Item wheare my daughter Barbara is yet vnder age and hath no yeerelie revennewe to find her selfe My will is that mine Exequitor shall paie to her yeerelie the sonn of six pounds at twoe vsuall feastes in the yeere by evenn porcons towarde her maintenaunce vntill twoe hundred marckes of the legacie of twoe hundred poundes shalbe paide vnto her in manner as is heereafter expressed Item I giue to Marie my daughter two hundred poundes To be paid to her at the daie of her marriage or when shee shall accomlishe the age of twentie one yeeres so that the same be by that time levied or soe soone as the same shalbe levied in manner as is heereafter expressed in this my testamente Item I giue to my saide daughter Marie my fiveth beste featherbed bolster and pilloe my fiveth beste couerled and paire of blancketts Item I giue to my saide daughter Marie one siluer salte called a trencher salte And one standinge silver gilte bowle with a couer ingraued Item a standinge cupp with a couer gilte havinge siluer leaves in the foote Item twoe gilte spoones of siluer with great knobbes at thende And the letters M.S. at the one ende And the letters M.B. at the other ende of the steale or hande by the boll of the spoone All wch legacies of beddinge and plate shalbe deliuered to my saide daughter Marie at the daie of her marriage or when shee shall accomlishe the age of twentie one yeeres And my will is that the profitt of a copie holde in Stert in the countie of Wiltes wheare to my daughter Marie is nowe tenente wch holde is in possession and let for six poundes cleere to Richarde Longe shalbe paid yeerelie to my saide daughter Marie by the discretion of mine ouerseers or three of them my cozen Wolley or Mr Ralffe Sheldon beinge one Prouided allwaye and my will is that from and ymediately after my deathe by the discrecon of myne ouerseers or three of them my cozen Woolley or Mr Ralffe Sheldon

beinge one of them out of the profittes and commodities of the rectorie and psonage of Asheberie in the countie of Berks theare be yeerelie levied one hundred marks for the paienge to my daughter Barbara her porecom of moneie of twoe hundred pounce bequeathed in this my laste will and soe from yeere to yeere vntill the said somm of CC<sup>li</sup> shalbe receaued And immediatelie after the said somm of CC<sup>li</sup> shalbe levied My will is that in like sorte one hundred markes shalbe yeerelie levied out of the profittes of the said psonage of Ashberie for the aunsweringe of my daughter Marie her portion of twoe hundred pounce bequeathed to her in this my laste will vntill the somm of CC<sup>li</sup> shalbe levied And my will is that as the saide somm or somms of one hundred marekes shalbe levied yeerelie as is aforesaide soe the same from time to time shalbe receaued by mine exequutor to be imploied to the vse and benifitt of my saide daughter Barbara by the discrecon of mine ouerseers or three of them My Cozenn Wolley or Mr. Ralffe Sheldon beinge one of them together with mine exequutor And that so soone as twoe hundred markes shall be levied as aforesaide Then and from thence foorth the legacie of six pounce by the yere bequeathed to my saide daughter Barbara for her mainetenance shall surcease and be meerelie voide In like manner my will is that when anie of the somm or somms of one hundred marekes or anie parte theareof shalbe levied towarde the paiement of my daughter Marie her porecom of twoe hundred pounces The same shalbe receaued by mine exequutor and emploied to the vse and benifitt of my said daughter Marie by the discrecon of mine ouerseers or three of them My cozen Wolley or Mr Ralffe Sheldon beinge one of them Item my will is that the beddinge and plate bequeathed to my saide twoe daughters shall remaine in the handes of mine exequutor vntill the same shalbe due at the times aforesaide Provided allwaie that my said exequutor doe put in sufficiente bond with suerties to those wch I doe put in trust or three of them my cozen Wolley or Mr Ralffe Sheldon beinge one of the three for the trewe levinge and paiement of the said somms of monie And for the trewe deliueringe of the saide beddinge and plate accordinge as the same shalbe due accordinge to my meaninge in this my laste will and testamente Provided also That if anie of my saide twoe daughters shall happen to die before the saide porecom or porecons of moneie and other legacies bequeathed shalbe dewe and paide accordinge to my meaninge in this my testamente Then the portion and porecons of moneie and other thinges bequeathed to her soe dead shall goe and be dewe to the survivor daughter If bothe daughters happen to die before the saide porecom and porecons of moneie and other the premisses bequeathed to my saide twoe daughters shalbe due then my will is that they and enery of theyr porecom and porecons of moneie and other the legacies bequeathed vnto them shall remaine and be due to my

saide twoe sonns equallie to be diuided or to the survivor of them Item I giue to my brother Ralffe Bailie if he be livinge at the time of my death my seconde beste horse mare or colte Item I giue to my brother Jeffrie Bailie if he be livinge at the time of my deathe My thirde beste horse mare or colte And to everie of theire wiues wel shalbe livinge at the time of my deathe a ringe of golde with a deathes head on the foare side and W.B. for my name in the inner side of the value of twentie shillings or thereaboute Item I giue to my sister Alice Evered if shee happen to be livinge at the time of my deathe a like ringe of golde of like value Item I giue to mine amte Elizabeth Stone alias Eaton in Wells one other like ringe of golde of like value Item I giue to the Wardin and Schollers of St Marie Colledge in Oxforde called New Colledge one greate standinge cup with a cover gilte with a leather case to and for the same wel greate standinge cupp is in my plate cheste at Mr Humphrie Wem's house by the greate conduite in flecte streete and the case is in my gallerie in my house in Sarisburie Courte Item I bequeathe to the saide Wardine and scollars the somm of six pounce thirteene shillinges fower pence in moncie if I be buried theare to amende theire commons To be paide vppon the daie of my buriall Item I giue to the saide Wardine and schollars one of my Galenes Workes in greek of Basils printe bounde in three volumes Item Matthiolus commentaries vppon Dioscorides of the best edicon wel I haue Item my Fuchius herball in folio Item all my bookes of Gesnerus de quadrupedibus de Avibus de aquatilibus de oviparis et reptilibus wel are bound in three bookes or volumes Item definitiones medicæ Gorraei Item Theatrum Galeni in folio Item Brasavolus in aphorismos Hippocratis Item in libros hyppoc. de ratione vietus in morbis acutis Soe that the saide Wardine and schollars doe cause all and everie the saide bookes to be placed in the librarie of the saide colledge amongst other phisicke bookes theare And my name to be sett vppon the forrells and coveringes vnder horne as some other bookes in the said librarie are placed and ordred within one yeere after my deathe<sup>1</sup> Item I giue to my sonn in lawe Doctor Ailworthe twentie of my phisicke and philosophie bookes not bequeathed to be chosenn by himselfe And my skeliton of bones in Oxford and a ringe of golde with deathes head and my name to it as is aforesaide of the value of fortie shillinges Item I giue to my daughter Em Covert a silver boull without a couer gilte waienge aboute thirteene onnces Item I giue to my sonn in lawe her husbaude if he be livinge at the time of my deathe a ringe of golde with deathes head and my name to it as is aforesaide of the value of fortie shillinges Item I

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Osler has very kindly visited New College. He tells me that the books still remain, but the standing cup has long since gone, though there is a cocoa-nut cup presented by Katherine Bayley.



giue to everie Servaunte wch hathe dwelte with me one yeere at the leaste before my deathe and shalbe in seruice in house with me at my deathe twentie shillings To be paide within one quarter of a yeere after I am dead All other my landes tenementes heriditamentes goodes and chattells not bequeathed I giue and bequeathe vnto Willim Bailie my sonn whome I make my sole exequutor of this my laste will and testamente And wheare I anie at this pnte in debte and doe owe as appeareth by a shedule annexed to this my laste will the somm of

And I desier the speedie paiemente theareof for that a great porconn of my plate liethe in pawn to my good frende Mr Humphrie Wems at and for five shillings the ounce being more worthie for parte of my saide debtes And I doe paie intereste for the greateste parte of my debtes I will that the lease wch I haue of corpus christi collage of a ferme in Litle Staughton in the county of Bedforde for wch lease I haue binn offred fower-score poundes shalbe sould by the discrecon of mine ouerseers or three of them my cozen Wolley or Mr Ralffe Sheldon beinge one Togeather with the consente of mine exequutor And that the stuffe wch I haue in my house wch I haue in Sarisburie Courte viz duringe the naturall liefe of mine honorable good ladie the Ladie Dacre of the South be sould by the discreconn of mine overseers in manner and forme aforesaide with the consente of mine exequutor And I will that the moneie wch shalbe receaued for the premisses soe solde shalbe receauid by mine exequutor and imploied by mine ouerseers discreconn towarde the paiemente of my debtes wch mouere together with the debtes owinge to me and the fines wch are yeat vnpaide for thinges allreadie lett and wch maie be made of thinges to be lett of the Chauntrie lande in Stanlake (as appeareth by a schedule annexed to this my testamente) will make vp the somm of                    or theareaboute towarde the dischargde of my debtes And then twoe hundred-poundes a yeere out of the profittes and reuennues of thinges bequeathed and lefte to my sonn William and to my sonn Walther as is aforesaide will in shorte time auuswer all my debtes Notwithstandinge this mine opinion I leave thorderinge of this matter touching the paienge of my debtes To the discreconn of mine ouerseers or three of them My cozen Wolley or Mr Ralffe Sheldon beinge one of them Togeather with the consente of mine exequutor Praienge mine overseers earnestlie to psuade with mine exequutor in no case to allien or sell my landes nor the lease nor advowson of the rectorie or psonage of Witneie in the Countie of Oxon Nor thadvowson or lease of Ashberie in the countie of Berks And my will is that my saide sonn Willim shall not allien nor sell anie of thease latter menconed premisses without the consent of mine overseers or three of them my cozen Wolley and Mr Ralffe Sheldon beinge twoe of the three And my will is that firste order be takenn by

mine ouerseers and three of them Mr Wolleie or Mr Ralffe Sheldon beinge one for the leavienge of my saide wives porcomn to be paid as aforesaide And then next for the paimente of my debtes And after for the paimente of other legacies bequeathed in this my laste will Beside the porcomns of twoe hundred pounce a peece bequeathed to my daughters Barbara and Marie beinge to be levied and paide out of the psonage of Ashburie as is aforesaide Item whearefoure pte of my plate in this my will bequeathed doth lie in pawne with Mr Humphrie Wems as is aforesaide My will is that the same be redeemed so soon as convenientlie maie be And that the moneie for wch the same dothe lie in pawne be firste paid. That then theas my legacies of plate to my sonn and daughters maie be pformed to my sonn and daughters accordinge to my meaninge in this my will freele without paienge anie thinge for the same And for the better pformance of the premisses I doe make choice of and doe hartelie praie mine honorable good frende and kinseman Mr John Wolley one of her Maiesties moste honorable Priuie Counsell My verie good frend Mr Ralffe Sheldon of Bely in the countie of Worcester Esquier Mr

Mr Humphrie Wems of the pishe of St Brides alias Bridgett nighe fleete street in the suburbes of London Grocer Mr Thomas Brigham of Caversham in the countie of Oxon gentleman To take the paines as to see this my will and testamente to be in all thinges pformid in manner and forme as I haue expressed and to doe all thinges requisite for the better pformance of this my will accordinge to my meaninge in the same To wch ende and purpose I doe ordaine and make them mine ouerseers of this my laste will and testamente Reposing in them my speciall truste and confidence for the performance of the same And I doe giue to everie of them

to be levied of my goodes and chattells vnbequeathed or lefte to mine exequutor And my will is That my saide ouerseers shall haue full power and auctoritie to dispose of all thinges in this my testamente accordinge to my meaninge in the same And that if anie controuersie shall fortune to arise in or about the same That they and euery of them betweene whom such controuersie shall arrise Shalbe whollie be ruled and ouer ruled and stande to the arbitrunente and iudgmente of mine overseers or three of them My cozen Wolley or Mr Ralffe Sheldon beinge one of them And whoe soeuer to whome anie legacie is giuen in this my laste will and testamente when anie suche controuersie shall arrise wch will not abide and stande to the order of my said ouerseers as aforesaide Then he and theie wch shall soe refuse shall vtterlie loose his or their pte and ptes of the thinge wch he or theie doe strive for as if the same had not binn bequeathed to him or them And the saide pte and ptes shall remaine and be due to mine exequutor as if the same had neuer binn bequeathed

MEMORANDUM that in a certain schedule of paper vnder the hande writinge of the testator aboue named was founde in manner of a codicill or declaracon of the testamente aboue written as followethe:—

Yeerlie to be paide by mine exequutor by this my testamente Anno 1590.

Inprimis to mywieffe during her liefc p annum L<sup>li</sup>

Item to my daughter Barbara vntill her legacie be due and paid yeerelie

v<sup>j</sup>li

Item to my sonn Walther for his bringing vp in lerninge

x<sup>li</sup>

Proved with a codicil 25th March 1592.

Fos 63 OB HK.

24 Harrington.

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## Exhibition of Historical and Antiquarian Objects shown in connection with the reading of Mr. D'Arcy Power's Paper.

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### SHOWN BY MR. D'ARCY POWER

*Precept for Barbers not to use their Trade on Sundays.*—

An original manuscript, injured by mice, written on parchment and dated Lambeth, 19th April, 1445. The manuscript is a letter directed to “the venerable and religious Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter’s, Westminster, written by John, Archbishop of Canterbury. The letter states that the Archbishop had received a communication from Eugenius, dated “St. Peter’s at Rome, 9th April, 1431, in the first year of our pontificate,” “to his venerable brothers, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester as well as to his beloved son the dean of the church of London.” The Pope states that he had heard that the Barbers of London kept their shops open and carried on their trade upon Sundays and Feast Days, and he directs them to be warned against so doing under the penalties of the greater excommunication.

Mr. Sidney Young says, in his ‘History of the Annals of the Barber Surgeons,’ that Thomas Arundell, Archbishop of Canterbury, denounced the barbers for Sunday trading in 1413. His letter is addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen of London, and, after threatening the penalties of the greater excommunication, it goes on to say, “But, dearest children, seeing that so greatly has the malice of men increased in these days, a thing to be deplored, that temporal punishment is held more in dread

than clerical, and that which touches the body or the purse more than that which kills the soul, we do heartily intreat you, and, for the love of God and His law, do require and exhort you that taking counsel thereon, you will enact and ordain a competent penalty in money to be levied for the Chamber of your City, or such other purpose as you shall think best, upon the Barbers within the liberty of your City aforesaid, who shall be transgressors in this respect; that so at least, those whom fear of the anger of God doth not avail to withhold from breach of His law, may be restrained by a scourge inflicted upon their purse, in the way of pecuniary loss." An ordinance was made in consequence of this letter to the effect that no barber, his wife, son, daughter, apprentice or servant should work at such craft on Sundays, within the liberty of the City, either in hair cutting or shaving, on pain of paying 6s. 8d. for each offence; 5s. thereof to go to the new work at the Guildhall and the remainder to the Wardens or Masters of the Barbers within the city. The letter, which is now exhibited, dated twenty-two years later, shows that the ordinance could not have been carried out very effectually.

John, Archbishop of Canterbury, was John Stafford, who succeeded in 1443 Archbishop Chicheley, the founder of All Souls' College, Oxford. He was the son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, called "of the silver hand," Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset, and was educated at Oxford where he became D.C.L. before 1413. In 1419 he became Dean of the Court of Arches; in 1422 Dean of St. Martin's, London, where is now the General Post Office; in 1423 Dean of Wells, and in 1425 Bishop of Bath and Wells. In 1421 Stafford was made Keeper of the Privy Seal; in 1425 he was one of the Lords of Council during the minority of the king, and he accompanied the young king to France in 1430. After his return to England he was made Chancellor in March, 1432, and he is the first who is known to have been called "Lord Chancellor." The novelty of the title is interestingly brought out in the letter shown here where he is content to describe himself simply as "Judex." Stafford was a member of the commission appointed to try the offenders in Jack Cade's rebellion. He died at Maidstone on 25th May, 1452, and was buried in the Martyrdom at Canterbury Cathedral. He was a cautious and experienced official, who did no harm if he did but little good. In 1444 he decreed that in future no fairs or markets should be held in churches or churchyards, or on the Lord's Day or Holy Days, except in the four weeks of harvest.

The Abbot of Westminster, to whom the letter is addressed, was Edmund Kerton, who became a monk of Westminster in 1403, and graduated B.D. from Gloucester Hall (Worcester College), Oxford, and where he was Prior of the Benedictine Scholars in 1423. He visited Rome and preached before Pope



Martin V (1417-31) and in 1437 he attended the Council of Basel where he was cited to appear before Pope Eugenius IV on a charge of heresy. Kerton (whose real name seems to have been Cobbledike) was elected Abbot of Westminster in 1440. He resigned on account of ill-health in 1462 and died in 1466. His tomb in St. Andrew's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, formed part of a screen which he had himself designed. It has long since disappeared.

Pope Eugenius IV was Gabriel Condulmier, a Venetian. His father died young, and, after distributing his fortune of 20,000 ducats to the poor, in a fit of religious enthusiasm he entered the monastery of St. Giorgio d'Alga, in Venice, with his cousin, Antonio Correr. Antonio's uncle was unexpectedly elected Pope Gregory XII, when Condulmier was made Bishop of Siena and Antonio Bishop of Bologna; they were shortly afterwards chosen Cardinals of the United Church. Condulmier was elected Pope at the age of 47 on 3rd March, 1431, and he died, at the age of 67, on 23rd February, 1447. During his pontificate, and chiefly at his instigation, Fra Angelico decorated the Vatican Chapel, and the Pantheon was restored; his gates still adorn the central doorway at St. Peter's. In person he was tall and spare, handsome when young, imposing when old; a martyr to gout, though he drank nothing but water. He slept little, and was reserved and retiring, rarely lifting his eyes from the ground on any public occasion. He was singularly uncultivated, and was in no way distinguished for political capacity, yet he had to manage the affairs of the Church at one of the most dangerous crises of its history.

*Four "dissected" plates*, mounted on cardboard, representing the male and female body from youth to age allegorically as well as anatomically. The plates are entitled Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. The Autumn plate contains a nativity calculated at Bononia, 4.32 p.m., 22nd May, 1605. Otherwise there is no indication of their source. They are not copies of the *Catoptrum Microcosmicum* by Johannes Remmelin of Ulm, which were published without his consent in 1613, and they are, I think, earlier, though the *Catoptrum* is usually said to have been the first "dissected" plates issued.

*Pinax Microcosmographicus*, by Stephanus Michaelus Sphaerius; a Dutch translation, dated Amsterdam, 1634. These plates were inspired by, even if they are not direct copies of, Remmelin's *Catoptrum Microcosmicum*.

## SHOWN BY DR. J. F. PAYNE

*Medical Diplomas*

1. Diploma of Doctor of Medicine conferred by the University of Padua on *Robert Ley*, described as "Præclariss. Nob. Dom. Robertus Ley, Londinensis Anglus, Præclariss. Nob. Dom. Thomæ Ley Filius."

He is said to have answered at his examination in such an "excellent and doctorial manner" that he "not only came up to the great expectations which he had aroused in the minds of all, but very far surpassed them." (This was a common form.) He was admitted with the usual solemnities of the books, the ring, the cap, and the "kiss of peace." Dated 12th January, 1696.

In original morocco binding, with one empty seal-case.

2. Diploma conferred by the University of Caen, in Normandy, upon William Forester, an Englishman described as "Eruditissimus juvenis Gulielmus Foresterus, vir in praxi medicinæ et Chirurgiæ exercitatus, idemque in facultate Medicinæ Licentiatu gradu in Academiæ Cantabrigiensi decoratus." The document states that the University of Caen was founded by Henry VI, King of England. With one seal attached. Dated 28th July, 1608.

3. Diploma of Doctor of Medicine, conferred by the College of Physicians of Venice on Marcus Sexterus. The degree was conferred with the books, the ring, the doctor's cap, and the "kiss of peace" as in Universities. Dated 18th September, 1736.

In original decorated binding.

*Manuscripts*

1. Treatise on Anatomy and Surgery, in English, dated 1392. The writer's name is not given, but he was a surgeon practising in London. It is the only mediæval treatise on anatomy known to the present possessor, which is written in the English language. The language much resembles that of an English translation of Lanfrank's 'Cirurgie,' printed by the early English Text Society in 1894. This book was the original of the printed book called 'Vicary's Anatomy' (see paper by J. F. Payne, on an English Anatomical Treatise of the 14th century, 'Brit. Med. Journal,' 25th January, 1896).

Folio, on paper, double columns, in large Gothic script.

2. Folio MS on vellum, of 15th century; containing—(a) An English 'Medicine Book' or collection of receipts. The text is



the same as that of the work published as 'Ein Mittel-Englisches Medizin-Buch,' by F. Heinrich, Halle, 1896, from British Museum MSS. The author speaks of "The good Earl of Hereford, that was a noble surgeon," and since the *Earldom* became extinct in the 14th century, the book was probably written then.

(b) Several medical treatises in Latin. One is a treatise 'De Passione Oculorum' (by Zacharias) from which a passage is interpolated into Gilbert's 'Compendium Medicinæ.'

3. Latin MS on vellum, of the 15th century; containing 'Compendium Medicinæ' of Gilbertus Anglicus, imperfect at beginning and end. In old binding; from some monastic library, probably the Abbey of St. Alban's. The text agrees generally with the printed edition.

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#### SHOWN BY DR. F. W. COCK

(a) Richard Mead's stop-seconds watch, 1744.

(b) A double-cased stop-seconds watch, 1776. Silver gilt. This is very unusual. Copper gilt and pinchbeck common. N.B.—The pulse watch was invented about 1708.

(c) Shagreen and silver pocket ointment box carried by surgeons to dress their patients, circa 1780. *Note* that one of the ointments was unguentum hydrargyri, and that the mercury has attacked the silver lining.

(d) Silver caustic case. One end for lunar caustic, the other for the oxide of mercury powder. *Note* the "saw" edge. 1791.

(d<sub>i</sub>) Canaliculus operation case; early nineteenth century.

(e) MS of 15th century on Vellum and Paper, "De Cyrugia."

(e<sub>i</sub>) Vigo's Surgery. Only known autograph of Wm. Clowes, Surgeon to Queen Elizabeth, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Title page.

(f) and (g) Two MS pharmacopœias of the Waylett family, who were apothecaries in the neighbourhood of Rye, Sussex, 1650—1815. The older contains the obstetrical list of the last of the family 1757—1815. The later one should be noted, as the writer quotes from all sources of contemporary medical literature, showing that it was possible even in an out-of-the-way country village for the local doctor to keep abreast of knowledge in the 18th century.

(h) Some bills of the same written in Latin.

## SHOWN BY MR. L. A. LAWRENCE

1. Transcript (1784) of Lectures on Surgery by Percivall Pott.
2. Works of Taliocotius. Venice, 1597.
3. Myographia Nova, by John Browne. London, 1698. 1l. P. copy with coloured plates. Red morocco binding.
4. Works of Galen, folio 1562. Stamped vellum binding.
5. Mezzotint portrait. Frater Jacobus de Beaulieu Lithotomus.

## DISCUSSION

The PRESIDENT said: I think that the pleasant custom of old times of authors giving their own books as New Year gifts is one to be commended to the notice of the Meeting for adoption. I was struck by the knowledge James I showed of pathology, in noticing that enlargement of the spleen was accompanied with a pale and sallow complexion.

Dr. OSLER said: Walter Bayley did not forget his old college—New College—in his will. The big cup mentioned in it went into the melting-pot in 1643. There is, however, still in existence an interesting cup given by his assistant to the College. There is now no remnant of the funds for the library, and for the support of the high table. I think no Regius professor since had been able to make such a will; those were the palmy days of Regius professors.

Dr. J. F. PAYNE said: I think that all Mr. D'Arcy Power has discovered is entirely new. Doctors of that time probably possessed more real knowledge than is now usually believed, possibly because they did not write large books. Elizabethan medical literature cannot be compared in importance with that of foreign countries; its surgical literature was better. Dr. Bayley probably did not perform operations. He showed remarkable self-effacement by not publishing his name with his books, but writing it in them for his friends.

Mr. D'ARCY POWER said one reason probably why physicians did not write more in Elizabethan times was because they were so much involved in political intrigue, and suffered so much from the consequent racking. Surgeons, on the other hand, were more men of business, and had more time for writing and less physical incapacity.